INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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UNTRY	USSR (1	loskovskaya	oblast)	REPORT				
BJECT	Sewage Moscow	Processing	Plant of	DISTR.	28 · 9:	October	1960 50X1-H	HUN
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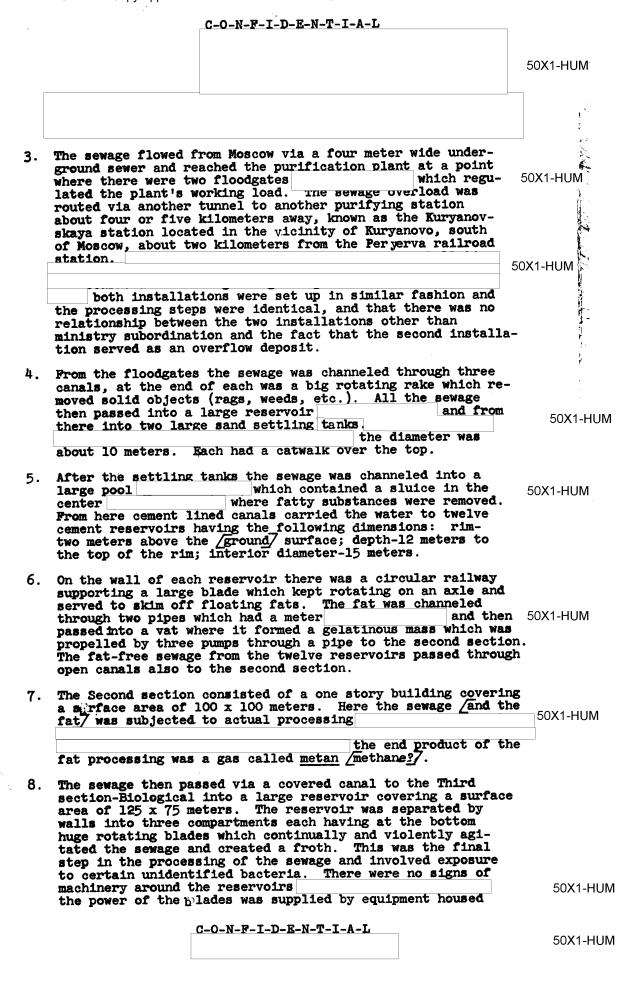
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SEWAGE PROCESSING PLANT OF MOSCOW

- 1. This installation was named the Mosogistvog, a contraction of the Russian for "Sewage Treatment Plant, Moscow, Lyublino Combine", and was under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Communal Economy. See page 9 for organizational sketch of this plant. It was located in Lyublino, southeast of Moscow, and occupied an area of one kilometer square, surrounded by a three meter high iron grating fence which topped a 30 centimeter high cement wall. The installation could be reached by an electric train, which started at the Moscow Kurskiy station and Bus No. 43, which started at Taganskaya ploshchad.
- The plant was divided into three sections First section-Administrative, Second section-Secondary and Third section-Biological. The facilities in each section were as follows:

		50X1-HUM
a.	First section (Administrative)	
	General offices	
	Revolving rakes (Spani h-rastrillos)	
	Sand settling tanks	F
	Two tanks	
	Twelve fat removing tanks	_
	Three pumps used to propel dense fats	
	Section carpentry shop	_
	Section electric shop	
	Section fitters shop	
	Warehouse	
	Chemical Laboratory	
b.	Second section (Secondary):	
	Water Purification Station	
c.	Third section (Biological):	
	Three agitation tanks	
	Section offices	
	Substation	·.
	Electrical laboratory	
	Machine shop	

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in the two story brick office building adjoining the reservoir. The grounds around this section were garden-like in appearance.

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From this reservoir the treated sewage flowed through a three to four kilometer long, four to five meter wide canal to the Moscow river. This canal passed through some farm fields which were cultivated by plant workers. The solid residues were fermented and sold as fertilizers to neighboring kolkhozy, as well as used at the above noted farm area. Throughout the processing course, samples of sewage were frequently collected and submitted for analysis at the chemical laboratory.

The two story power substation contained transformers on the ground floor and automatic equipment on the second. Electric power was supplied from a 6,000 volt line running close to the plant, which was reduced to 400 volts for plant use. The machines at the plant generally operated at 380 volts. The supply was never lacking or inadequate.

10. The chemical laboratory was a three story brick building about 30 x 30 meters in surface area and accommodated 60 persons.

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- The machine shop was a two story brick building with a metal roof, well-equipped with lathes and repair machinery. Forty workers were employed here.
- 12. A one story building which covered an area of 15 x 15 meters, where 12 persons were employed, housed the electrical laboratory and a workshop

only re-

pairs of breakdowns were handled here.

The sewage treatment plant employed a total of 500 workmen who worked an 8-hour day from 8 A.M. to 5P.M., including a rest period from 1220 hours to 1300 hours. A skeleton crew was retained for the rest of the day. The rotating 13. blades and other equipment continued to function during the rest period /sic: functioned 24 hours a day?/

14. Technicians were given an 18 day to one month vacation, according to position. Laborers were given a two -week vacation period. electrician and

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The director earned 2,000 rubles. was no medical station on the premises, but first aid cabinets 50X1-HUM were available in the different areas. If emergencies arose. the city emergency room was utilized

There were two entrances to the sewage treatment plant 15. One of the gates was always kept shut. A watchman in a sentry box kept guard at the other entrance. There was a total of six unarmed guards who kept watch throughout the day, and although employees were issued passes, once the guard recognized the person the card needed not to be shown. Visitors were issued passes by the Spetsotdel. The man in charge of this department was a demobilized Army major, Aleksander Aleksandrovich (lnu)

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He wore a black uniform and a star on his shoulder boards. His offices were located in the Administration building

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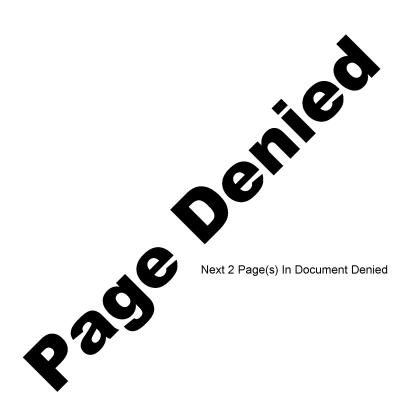


Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/10/26 : CIA-RDP80T00246A056200710001-9 C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L There was a fire department controlled by Spetsotdel which consisted of a fire engine and six firemen who were stationed outside of the plant area. No lectures on civil defense were given, nor were air raid drills held. There were no special restrictions regarding visits. There were no restricted shops mor any type of work which was not related to the purifying process. 17. Among personnel 50X1-HUM The director Chuprov (fnu), an economist by profession. 50X1-HUM The chief engineer Brisgalov (fmu) The power engineer Gantson (fnu) The planning engineer. Anna Pavlovna (lnu) c. 18. 19. The infrequent visits by health officials consisted of a trip to the director's office; they never surveyed the premises. Communications 50X1-HUM 20. the switchboard serviced 300 telephones, generously distributed throughout the plant, with 40 to 50 instruments which were losted in workers' homes outside of the plant area. These workers were charged 25 rubles a month per telephone. Three operators handled the switchboard. Any employee could call Moscow when-ever necessary using therefore one of the six lines. The plant had about 50 telephones which could connect with Moscow by dialing "0" without the operator intervening. 50X1-HUM The plant had two numbers which could be called from Moscow. they consisted of 50X1-HUM six numbers preceded by the letter "E".

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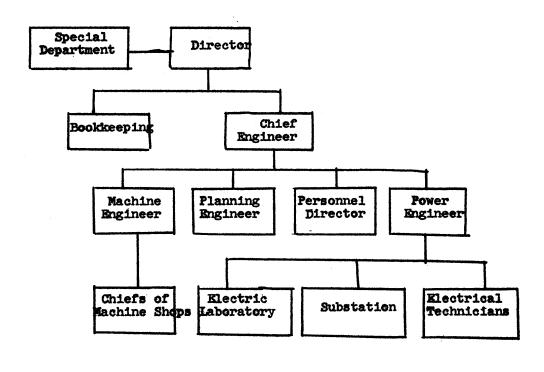
of the different plant extensions, i.e., the Chief's First section was 145; the personnel manager's was 294 and the telephone engineer's was 112. There were no direct lines

nor any teletype system.





PERSONNEL ORGANIZATIONAL SKETCH OF THE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT FOR MOSCOW LOCATED IN LYUBLING



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